NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1877.

WASHINGTON.

WORK AT THE DEPARTMENTS. VIGOROUS REFORMS-THE WHISKY CAMPAIGN TO BE ACTIVE-BRISTOW MEN APPOINTED TO OFFICE-

NAVY FUNDS FAILING. The departments are all very busy now, and their chiefs are at work on reforms and the accumulated current business. Postmaster-General Key is determined to put a stop to favoritism to contractors in his department, and he will compel contractors to keep their obligations faithfully. Mr. Sherman is thinking of merging the Secret Service and Treasury Agent forces into one, and he intends to push the lagging whisky prosecutions at once. Mr. Schurz has issued Civil Service rules for his department. Two Bristow men, one of whom was removed by Gen. Grant, have been appointed to offices in Kentucky, The Navy Department reports that the appropriation for the pay of officers has given out. It is three months' pay short. A denial as to the reported irregularity in regard to the \$1,000,000 obtained by the sale of the Philadelphia Navy-Yard is made by Mr. Robeson.

MR. KEY'S REFORMS. A WAR ON CONTRACT RINGS AND FAVORITISM-

PEOPLE TO BE MADE TO FULFILL THEIR CON-

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, April 5 .- The new policy of the Post-Office Department of transacting its business without favoritism, and of breaking up all contract and other rings, is likely to make something of a revolution in that branch of the Government, and will probably cause a considerable saving of expense.

The disappointment of some of the paper manufac turers who came to Washington for the purpose of bidding for the postal card contract, and who supposed that they had certain advantages over other manufacturers, was very great when they discovered yesterday that a new advertisement was to be made, and the opening of bids was to be postponed. In a discussion which took place at the Post-Office Department among some of those who intended to bid, a controversy arose between member of the firm of Wilkinson Brothers & Co. of Derby, Conn., and another New-England paper manufacturer. The latter, being somewhat provoked, accused have got a ring in the noses of the paper manufacturers; we shall have this postal card contract, and nobody can exposure, and the only answ r he could make was that bind of business that the Postmaster-General intends to break up in the future.

Some idea of the suspicion that has heretofore surrounded Post-Offic officials in connection with the awards of important contracts may be obtained from the fact that bidders for the contracts to furnish postal cards were unwilling to intrust their proposals to the Department until within a minute or two of the time appointed for opening them. Some of them, on being privately asked why they kept their proposals back and guarded them with such jealous care, replied that on former occasions they had been led to believe that the prices named in their bids had been divulged to favorite contractors before the time fixed for opening the bids arrived. As a result those who obtained this liffeit information were able to submit supplemental proposals at such low rates as to insure the award of the contract to them. To prevent a repetition of this they would not allow their proposals to go out of their own hands until within a minute or two of the time fixed for opening them.

Another fact which the Post-Office Department will Another fact which the Post-Office Popartiment by contracts is that no work will be accepted which is not fully up to the standard fixed at the time the contract is awarded. If this rule is strictly adhered to all manufacturers will have an equal chance to compete for the Government work. Under the old system, when postal cards, for instance, workly 25 per cent less than those called for by the contract have been accepted, the bidder who was aware of this fact in advance had a great advantage over mother not in the ring, because he knew that it would be safe to place his proposals lower than he could if he expected to fulfill his contract to the letter. An expert in paper and stationery connected with another department of the Government has been called upon three or four times during the last six or eight years to examine postal cards and other stationery furnished to the Post-Office Department by contractors, for the purpose of determining whether they were up to the standard or not. In no single instance did he find a contractor fulfilling his obligations.

If Postmaster-General Key can break up this favortism in the department he will do as great a service for the Government as Mr. Creswell and Gen. Jewell did in destroying the straw bid system. take pains to impress upon all bidders for contracts is

WHISKY OFFENDERS ALARMED.

PROPOSITION TO SETTLE THE "SECOND BATCH"

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, April 5 .- The decision of the President, the Attorney-General, and the Secretary of the Treasury that the pending whisky cases in the West shall be presecuted has had the effect to create much excitement among the per ons in Chicago and elsewhere who have not settled the civil suits against them. This is especially true as to the members of the first and sec-

ond batch of the Chicago Whisky Ring prosecutions. There can be little doubt that the new A ministration is disposed to be quite severe with the cond batch, composed of Hesing, Dr. Rush, Dickinson, Able & Co., Powell, and others. Propositions to compromise their case, engineered here by George McMullen, have been pending all Winter, and were very nearly successful with the last Administration, and possibly would have been entirely so, except for the illness of the Secretary of the Treasury, which continued until the very close of the Administration. The following proposition had been made to compromise the civil suits against the several persons of the second batch, the propositions being based upon the alleged absolute poverty of all the persons named: Hesing, \$100 nominal; Dr. Rush, \$500; Powell, \$500; and Dickinson, Able & Co., \$1,000. The present indications are that none of these propositions will be accepted, and that the law officers will be directed to permit the law to take its course. Indeed, the Secretary of the Treasury has already intimated as much, and it now seems probable that the poverty of the second batch, even if pleaded with the joint eloquence of Col. Robert Ingersoll and Geo. Mc.

Mullen, will not save them.

The case seems to be much different with respect to the first batch to which immunity was granted. The at-tention of the Secretary was to-day called to the cases of those who had pleaded immunity by their attorney, Charles Reed, with the request that as these persons Charles Reed, with the request that as these persons had fulfilled their part of a joint contract between the Government and themselves the Government should now fulfill its part. Secretary Eherman agreed to examine the cases and without committing himself to any particular case, said as a general principle that while the present Administration is disposed to prosecute all offending against the law with righteous severity in all cases, yet where immunity has been granted, and where the United States, through its proper officer, has entered into piedges, it is just that these piedges should be redeemed. The first batch are not out of the woods yet, but their chances are vastly better than those of the other batch. If Secretary Morrili had not been taken ill, there is no doubt that the civil suits against the distiliers who had been granted immunity would long since have been withdrawn. Their cases made rapid progress here during the latter days of the last Administration, and were lost sight of in the excitement attending the Presidential count.

BRISTOW MEN IN FAVOR.

TWO SIGNIFICANT APPOINTMENTS IN KENTUCKY. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE |

WASHINGTON, April 5 .- Two appointments were made for Kentucky to-day of more than ordinary significance. Capt. 8. D. Brown, who was a special agent of the Post-Office Department for that State at the time of the Cincinnati Convention, was almost immediately thereafter peremptorily dismissed by order of President Grant. The only reason given was that he had been a friend of Secretary Bristow. He was the first of a considerable number of excellent officers removed solely for that reason. When the facts were brought to the attention of Postmaster-General Key, he first satisfied himself that Brown had been a faithful and efficient officer, and then immediately ordered reinstatement. The execution of the order delayed a few days until Capt. could be restored to the exact position he held before. The restoration was made without even the perior. The restoration was made without even the formality of an application and as a simple act of justice to a good officer. The other appointment was that of T.C. Stackelford of Shelbyville to be Surveyor of Customs at Louisville vice James P. Luce of Indiana, who has hold the office eight years. Shackelford is a citizen of ingle standing, and has long been one of the most prominent Republicans in his State. He was one of the most

active workers for Mr. Bristow at Cincinnati, and as setive after the convention to secure the election of Hayes.

SECRET SERVICE CONSOLIDATION. ONE OF MR. SHERMAN'S PLANS FOR ECONOMY AND GREATER EFFICIENCY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, April 5 .- Secretary Sherman in the progress of his plans for the reorganization of the Pressury Department, in order to secure more officiency and greater economy, has several projects under considsration. One of these is the consolidation of the Secret Service force with the force of special customs agents There are twenty special agents of the Customs Service appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The law authorizing their appointment defines their duties with respect to the examination of collectors' books, and the detection of frauds upon the revenue. The Secret Service force is a force supported by an annual appropriation made for the suppression of counterfeiting and the detection of other frauds. It has been suggested to the Secretary that these two organizations can be consoli-dated into one and placed under the charge of one man, with great advantage to the service both in point o economy and efficiency.

This, it is claimed, can be done without new legislation,

under authority already vested in the Secretary of the Treasury. Indeed, the practice has been for some years In addition to the regular work of the Secret Service agents have frequently been employed in the detection of customs and internal revenue frauds. This has been especially true within the last four years when in all the great raids to break up frauds either in the customs or internal revenue departmentsnotably in the war on the Whisky King-the Secret Service did efficient work. One reason urged for the consolidation of these two forces is that under Elmer Washburne's very efficient administration of the Secret Service counterfeiting as a business in this country was destroyed. It is said that there is not a single counterfeit plate being engraved in the country to-day, and that the only work now for the Secret Service force is to prevent counterfeit money from obtaining circulation. One of the Assistant Secretaries is now engaged in examining this subject, and will soon report to Secretary Sherman upon it.

THE PAY OF THE NAVY.

FUNDS FALLING SHORT-OFFICERS OBLIGED TO WAIT FOR THEIR PAY.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.] Washington, April 5 .- The Secretary of the Navy, prior to his departure for Terre Haute last evening, issued the following circular:

ing, issued the following circular:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, {
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3, 1877.}

The Secretary of the Navy regrets that it has become his duty to announce to the officers of the naval service that the amount of money found by him in the Treasnry of the United States to the credit of the appropriation "Pay of the Navy," is insufficient to pay the officers for the months of April, May, and June. The Secretary proposes to retain as much as may be found necessary of what there is in the Treasury under "Pay of the Navy" for the purpose of paying allotments to the wives of officers and sailors whose husbands are abroad in the service of their country and unable to otherwise provide for them, and in this purpose the Secretary feels that he will be sustained by every high-minded, honorable officer in the Navy of the United States.

R. W. Thomson, Secretary of the Navy.

The deficiency required to pay the officers of the navy for the three months mentioned will be about \$750,000.

for the three months mentioned will be about \$750,000. The order is not intended to apply to enlisted men, as enough funds are on hand to pay them, and in addition thereto the officers could be paid for the first ten days in them for this fractional part of a month. The appropriation for the pay of the navy during the present fiscal year was \$5,750,000; but the amount actually required for that purpose is \$7,500,000. The Deficiency Appropriation bill passed at the last session appropriated \$1,000,000 additional, leaving a deficiency of \$750,000 yet to be appropriated to pay the officers up to the end of

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. MR. SCHURZ'S RULES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 5, 1877. Secretary Schurz to-day promulgated an order providing for the investigation and practical determination of questions connected with appointments, removals, and promotions in his department by means of a Board of Inquiry. The board is to be com-posed of three members selected from clerks of the fourth means of a Board of Inquiry. The board is to be composed of three members selected from elecks of the fourth class (the highest grade) or from the corps of examiners in the Patent Office; one to represent the Secretary's office and be appointed by the Secretary, one to be selected from such bureau as the Secretary may indicate and named by the head thereof, and the third to be designated by the head of the bureau from which the charges or recommendations emanate. It shall be the duty of the board to examine such employés as may be ordered before them by the Secretary to determine by practical tests their fitness for the positions they hold and report. If specific charges are submitted by the head of the bureau against any employé of his office, the latter shall be allowed at least two days time to file an answer or to appear in person, if so requested, to make explanation touching the charges. If the charges are of a character affecting the official is analytic conservatives and Ultramontianes hope to profit by Prince Bismarck's retirement to procure a change of system, yet there is hit lee charges are of a character affecting the official is reasonably clear as to their truth, it shall be the duty of the board to recommend immediate suspension until the inquiry is concluded. When reduction is made necessary in any of the bureaus of the department a list of names 25 per cent in excess of the setual number to be dismissed shall be furnished to the Secretary and the required shall be selected from them by the board after careful inquiry as to the relative ment of the Prince Bismarck's retirement. The prospect of the foreign shall be first have been also the secretary and the required by the head of the bureau in the prince of the relative to commercial after a reposition of these expectations of the secretary and the required by the head of the bureau for the prince of the relative to commercial after careful inquiry as to the relative ment of the prince of the relative to commercial after careful inquiry as to t tegrity of the employé and the evidence submitted is reasonably ciear as to their truth, it shall be the duty of the board to recommend immediate suspension until the inquiry is concinded. When reduction is made necessary in any of the bureaus of the department a list of names 25 per cent in excess of the actual number to be dismissed shall be furnished to the Secretary and the required number shall be selected from them by the board after careful inquiry as to the relative merit of cach employé. The list so furnished by the head of the bureau must set forth the official standing of the employés, meluding therein the nature of their work, and such remarks in each case as may clearly indicate the judgment of the head of the bureau in relation to the respective qualifications. All recommendations from persons not connected with the department arging the retention or promotion of any employés shall be referred to the Board of Inquiry, and it shall be discretionary with the board to inform the parties so recommended to appear before them for such examination as may be necessary to determine the value of the indorsements filed in their behalf. Finally, it is provided that this result of the board's inquiries shall in every case be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

THE GROWTH OF EXPORTATION EXHIBITED.

THE GROWTH OF EXPORTATION EXHIBITED. Edward Young, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, furnishes the following comparative statement of the imports and exports of the United States for the month ended Feb. 28, 1877, and for the eight months ended the same day, compared with like data for the corresponding periods of the year immediately preced-

ing (specie values are given in each in	stance);
For Februa 1877—Exports, domestic. \$52,998.0 1877—Exports, foreign 2.097,4	13. For Eight Mo 49 \$438,470,420
Total\$55,095,5 Imports37,219,5	14 \$453,731,523 24 300,575,031
Excess of exports	16 \$378,422,417
Total\$56,126,9 Imports38,796,0	
Excess of exports\$17,330,9	28 \$70,667,686

MR. HANSCOMB IN TROUBLE. Naval Contractor Hanscomb, who was reinstated by Congress some years ago through the influence of an untrue announcement that the frigate Teanessee had been sent to sea in an unseaworthy condition, has probably got into trouble with the new administration of the Navy Department. Secretary Thompson issued an order suspending certain classes of paymasters. Mr. Hanscomb allowed the matter to run 10 days in his division before sending out the order. The Secretary found this out, and Mr. Hanscomb is now said to be trying to think of some excuse which will satisfy Secretary think of some excuse which will satisfy Secretary Thompson that such neglect of his orders is the right tang. The matter was discovered by information reach-ing the Secretary that not with standing his order pay-ments were making at certain points as usual. Mr. Hanscomb's place will probably be vacant at an early

THE FORTY-FIFTH CALL FOR BONDS. The Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued the 55th call for the redemption of the 5-20 bonds of 1865, May and November. The call is for \$10,000,000, of which \$9,500,000 are coupon and \$500,000 regis tered bonds. The principal and interest will be paid at the Treasury on and after the 5th day of July next, and the interest will cease on that day. The following are the description of bonds : Coupon Bonds-\$500, Nos. 46,001 to 49,840, both in-clusive: \$1,000, Nos. 132,601 to 141,000, both in-

clusive. Registered Bonds-\$5,000, Nos. 7,601 to 7,764, both in

A MYSTERIOUS COMMUNICATION FROM GEORGIA An old man dressed in butternut homespun and much travel-stained, appeared at the White House yes terday morning and expressed a desire to see the Presi dent. On being introduced to Col. Rogers, the President's Private Secretary, he said he had walked all the way from Georgia to call upon President Hayes. Col. Ro-

gers asked him if he was an applicant for office. He replied that he was not, but that he had some very i portant business which he desired to transact with the President. It was discovered that he actually did have

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, Thursday, April 5, 1877.
The President to-day appointed the following post masters: Geo. G. Pond, at Millford, Mass.; Mrs. Phobe Jane Popple, at Dunkirk, N. Y.; John C. Davis, at River Jane Popple, at Dunkirk, N. Y.; John C. Davis, at Rivor-head, N. Y.; Mrs. Miranda Williamson, at Media, Penn.; Clark Pierson, at Lambertville, N. J.; John R. Manville, at Rantoul, Ill.; Clarence L. Sherwood, Dowagiac, Mich.; Horace M. Hamilton, Eaton Rapids, Mich.; Henry W. Wright, Racine, Wis, Mrs. Jane Baldwin, Council Bluffs, Iowa; Joseph S. Lenney, Danville, Ky.; John M. Stock-ton, Maysville, Ky.; Wesley C. Snow, Palatka, Fla.; S. B. Anderson, Santa Clara, Cal.; Amasa Morse, Petaluma, Cal.; Wm. Yawter, Waila Walla, W. T.; Mrs. Eliza Sellors, at Pekin, Ili.

The partial breaking up by the police of the gamblingnouses has had the effect of starting a number of card rooms, where poker and other "short-card" games are played. Such games are now usually found in the back rooms of restaurants and cigar shops. The police are now engaged in breaking up such establishments.

Ex-Secretary Robeson asserts that the money received for the sale of the Philadelphia Navy-Yard will be found properly accounted for. He says that the trouble is that the Bureau of Yards and Dooks thought it was entitled to be credited with the proceeds of the sale, whereas they were distributed among the various bureaus. On inquiry at the Executive Mansion-to-night it was

unthoritatively stated that there has been no change in the date heretofore determined upon as the time for the extra session of Congress to begin, viz., Monday, June 4, and that there is no probability of an earlier date being designated.

The President has appointed John S. Hoyt of Michigan to be Governor of the Territory of Arizona; John S. Hammond of Illinois has been appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Central Superintendency. It has been finally decided to discharge all the tem

and notices have been sent accordingly to twenty-five or thirty of such employés in the department. The President to-day appointed Alfred E. Lee of Ohio to be Consul-General of the United States at Frankfort, Germany.

porary clerks of the Navy Department on the 30th inst.,

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S WITHDRAWAL. THE VICE-CHANCELLOR TO ACT IN HIS ABSENCE-NO SERIOUS SHOCK FEARED-THE MODERATE

LIBERALS LIKELY TO BE DISCORDANT. LONDON, Thursday, April 5, 1877. A special dispatch from Berlin to The Pall

Mall Gazette says: "It is now proposed that for the time of Prince Bismarck's retirement the Vice-Chancel. lor be appointed First Minister of the Crown, with full personal responsibility. This requires the sanction of Parliament, and a motion will be submitted to the Reichstag upon its reassembling. The Prince does not, however, intend to await the decision of the House but proposes to leave before it reassembles, if the weather will permit. The better-informed journals of this country deny that the Chancellor's resignation was prompted by any question of foreign politics. During his absence Prince Bismarck will be accompanied by his son Hubert, a member of the diplomatic service, who has obtained leave of absenc for that purpose." THE PRINCE AND THE REICHSTAG.

A special dispatch from Berlin to The Times, says The prevailing impression, relative to Prince Bis marck's resignation, seems less despondent than might have been expected. The opinion of the optimist majorto retain Prince Bismarck if he requires rest. Politicians, however, attach graver importance to the unforseen event. much discrimination is needed to predict that even if the Cabinet remain the same a change is likely to come over the Reichstag. The moderate Liberal party, which has supported Prince Bismarck for the last 12 years, has been kept together, less by unanimity of sentiment or approval of all the Chancellor's acts, than by confidence in his statesmanship. Even the Radicals, in many instances, supported Prince Bismarck, and as a rule acted rather as monitors and unpleasant critics than as avowed and implacable adversaries. It is hardly

THE PRINCE'S RETURN TO POWER DOUBTFUL. A Berlin dispatch to The Daily News says: "There was great difficulty in arranging the plan for the administration of affairs doing Prince Bismarck's absence. The plan seems to suit no party, and it will be sharply criticised in the Reichstag. Nobody is satisfied to see the Premiership suspended in air for a year. The Reichstag may also resent the proposal to have the Government represented so long by under officials. The many rumors circulated about Prince Bismarck's motions rather increase the obscurity. His health, of course, is broken, and his friends have long been pressing him to retire. His wife and his own family are particularly pleased that he is to have a respite, and both they and his enemies hope this is the first step toward his final regrement. It is doubtful whether he will ever return to the tirement. It is doubtful whether he will ever return to the personal and active management of affairs. But, while this view is generally accepted, his reasons for retiring by means of the circuitous route of a furiough are mixmown. It is only supposed that the Emperor, in the disturbed state of Europe, wishes to retain the power of calling Prince Bismarck back again at any time in case of emergency. Even if Prince Bismarck's retirement is complete, the change will be chiefly personal, and no new policy will be introduced."

CHARLES BRADLAUGH ARRESTED

LONDON, Thursday, April 5, 1877. Charles Bradlaugh, the agitator, and Mrs. Annie Besant, the free-toought advocate, were arrested to-day on a charge of printing and publishing a pamphlet to-day on a charge of printing and purishing a pamphic alleged to be of an immoral character. The pamphlet is by the late Dr. Charles Knowiten, and deals with the Meithneinn theory. The case was adjourned to allow the accused time to prepare their defense, and they were re-leased on ball.

EGYPT AND ABYSSINIA.

LONDON, Thursday, April 5, 1877. A special dispatch from Alexandria to The Daily News referring to the refusal of the King of Abyssinia to see Gen. Gordon or any emissary of the Khedive, or to release Mitchell the American, says: "The King would only consent to surrender Mitchell if a certain traiter, who had been made a Pasha by the Khedive, tain traiter, was had been made a rasin by the Knebre, was delivered up to him. Earlow the Englishman who was seized by the Egyptians while on the way to take command of the Anyssmian army, promises to release Mitchell if he is allowed to proceed to Abyssmia. Soliman Pasha has applied for more Egyptian troops. Trade is paralyzed and the roads insecure.

THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC. TROOPS DESERTING DIAZ-LERDO GAINING GROUND.

MEXICO, March 30 .- Disaffection is spreading. The oldest adherents of Diaz denounce him, and a spirit of revolt has spread throughout the army. On the 27th Gens. Fuerer and Regules and Sanchez Ochos, citizens of Villada and Hernandes, partisans of Lerdo, were banished, and left the country. Gen. Diaz is sick in bed, and various rumors as to the character of the disease are current. The manifesto of Lerdo has created a sensation. The constructional party are rapidly organizing. Diaz has telegraphed Canales to release Cortina, and ordered the latter to appear at the capital. The troops of the State of Morellos have pronounced for Lerdo. Troops in other parts of the country are greatly discontented and a general outbreak may be expected any day. Americans hearing of the probable recuil of Mr. Poster, the United States Minister, have addressed a memorial to President Hayes asking that he be retained. zens of Villada and Hernandez, partisans of Lerdo, were

THE SOUTHERN PROBLEM.

EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH. PRATIFYING INTEREST NOW BEING MANIFESTED IN IT-A CONVERSATION WITH ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

WASHINGTON, April 5 .- The beneficial effects of the liberal Southern policy of the Administration already begin to be seen in a revival of interest in educational matters south of the Potomac. In his official correspondence with prominent educators of the South, Gen. Eaton, Commissioner of Education, has recently received many assurances that a better spirit is prevailing in that region. Men who have been engaged in the work of general education, and who have heretofore failed to have the sympathy or support of the people among whom they have la-bored, write that they can already discover a change for the better. They predict that if the Southern question can only be eliminated from Southern politics a greater interest will be shown in general edueational matters than at any time since the war.

In this same connection mention may be made of conversation which occurred to-day between the Rev. Dr. J. P. Van Epps of Cleveland, Ohio, and Alexander H. Stephens, who is confined to his room at the National Hotel by sickness. Both of these gentlemen look upon the American common school system as a vital element in our institutions. Di an Epps thought the banner of our schools should float as high and as long as the flag of our Union; education should reach and permeate every State and every Territory of our vast domain. To this end he said, "Mr. Stephens, do you not think the President has been very fortunate in the selection of his Cabinet ! Have we not, in any emergency that may arise involving the principles of civil and religious liberty, a safe umpire in such men as Evarts and Thompson ?" Mr. Stephens replied, 'I think the President has an excellent Cabinet. The gentlemen you allude to I know very well, and believe them to be very able and true as educational advisers. Please say to Secretary Thompson I would be glad to renew the acquaintance of 40 years ago. That golden-headed black walnut cane he presented to me I have used over 30 years."

PACKARD TO MR. HAYES. A REQUEST THAT THE SPECIAL COMMISSION LOOK

INTO CERTAIN SUBJECTS. New-Orleans, April 5 .- Gov. Packard has written a letter to President Hayes calling his attention to certain points which the President did not instruct the Special Commission to investigate, and which Packard is desirous of having the Commission go into. The letter indicates no willingness to enter into negotiations for a compromise of the pending troubles in Louisiana.

It is as follows:

STATE OF LOUISIANA EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
New-ORLEANS, April 5, 1877.

To His Excellency President HAYES, Washington, D. C.
SHI: Perinit me respectfully to call your attention to
the fact that the instructions issued to the Commission
delegated by you to visit this State and report upon the
situation of affairs either exclude or do not direct inquiry
won three essential noints: three essential points: st: Which is the legal Government entitled to

upon three essential points:

First: Which is the legal Government entitled to recognition?

Second: Which is the legal Judiciary?

Third: Do domestic violence and insurrection prevail within the meaning of Section 4, Article 4, of the Constitution of the United States?

On the first of these points the instructions say the service desired of and intrusted to this Commission does not include any examination into or report upon the facts of the recent State election or of the canvass of the votes cast at that election. This inhibits the Commission from all inquiry as to who is entitled to the offices of Governor and Lieutennit-Governor by virtue of the late election, and the canvass of the votes by the General Assembly and also as to who were elected to the other disputed State offices. It is my desire that scarciang and satisfactory investigation should be made upon this important point. I believe the nation will ludge of my chain according to whether it be a fact that I was elected. I am constrained to think that your Excellency is in doubt upon this point, as repeated equests for the recognition of my Government have not yet been responded to; and I omices that, having received several hundred more votes than some of the Republican Presidential electors, I did not anticipate that my title would thus be put in question.

It further seems to me that in considering the situa-

more votes than some of the Repaintar Presidents electors, I did not anticipate that my title would thus be put in question.

It further seems to me that in considering the situation of affairs in this State it is of material importance to ascertain whether the Supreme Cent, appeinted in obedience to the Constitution by my predecessor, Gov. Keliorg, is the legal court. If it he so determined by the Commission, the ascertainment of that fact will probably prove of assistance in the solution of the existing difficulties. If the opposing Nucholis court be found, as stated by President Grant, to be entitled to no more recognition than any "other equal number of lawyers convened on the call of any other citizen in the State," the nation will surely justify the Commission in so decirring.

By investigation on these two points your Excellency will thus be able to ascertain the lawful executive and judicial branches of the State Government. The legislative branch will adjust itself when you determine who is the Executive of the State. The fact as to which Government was elected being once established, the Commission would probably find little difficulty in coming to a conclusion.

On the third point as to whether or not there exists

onclusion.

On the third point as to whether or not there exists much domestic violence.

ernment was elected owing all title difficulty in coming to a conclusion.

On the third point as to whether or not there exists such domestic violence and insurrection against that Government as contemplated by Sec. 4. Art. 4 of the Constitution of the United States, and sections 5,297, 5,299, and 5,300 of the United States, and sections 5,297, 5,299, and 5,300 of the United States Revised Statutes. The honorable Secretary of State, differing from Chief Justice Language and the United States Supreme Court in the well-known case of Luther against Borden, holds, if I correctly understood his letter of instructions, that neither constitutional privisions nor acts of Congress were framed with the design of giving the President power to decide between contesting claimants to a State Government. In the case referred to Chief-Justice Taney, as the organ of the court, said:

"By this act the power of deciding whether the exigency had arisen upon which the Government of the United States is bound to interfere is given to the Fresident, he to act upon the application of the Legislature or of the Executive, and consequently he must determine which body of men constitute the Legislature, or who is the Governmen before he can act. The fact that both parties claim the right to the government cannot niter the case, for both cannot be entitled to it. If there is an armed conflict like the one of which we are spenking it is a case of domestic violence, and one of the parties must be in insurrection against the lawful government, and the President must of necessity decide which is the government and which party is unlawfully arrayed against it before he can perform the duty imposed upon him by the act of Congress. May I not expect that this decision, rich with precedents from your predecessor, will be taken as a safe guide for your action.

The distinguished gentleman by whom the instructions of the Conmission were prepared is understo d to favor the line of policy toward this State which has been foreshadowed by the Hen. Stanle

awarded also a majority to Packard, and that he also see how Mr. Hayes could consistently sustain Nicholis under the circumstances." He replied very quickly: "I can see very easily how Nicholis can be sostained. I do not assume to speak absolutely for Gov. Hayes but my policy would be to obtain from Nicholis assumance that the peace would be maintained, no one persecuted on account of pointcal offenses, life, liberty, and property guaranteed to all. Then witndraw your troops. Your people would then pay taxes only to Nicholis, while his government would grow firmly in authority, and Pachard would starve to death for lack of money to support his government, and should become necessary for the President to recognize any government in that State, he would find only one government in the State, he would find only one government in the State, he would find only one government in the state, and recognize it carnestly urge that the investigation by the Connulssion be not confined to the narrow inquiry. "How Nicholis can be sustained and Packard starved to death for lack of money to support his government." Nicholis can be sustained and Packard starved to death for back of money to support his government."

If the inquiry be thus restricted a grave wrong will be done to those by whom I was called to the Executive chair, and whose votes cast, often at the peril of their lives, have elevated Your Exceilency to the Presidency of the American people. In their name and on their behalf I ask that the instructions given to the commission may be so amended and chiarged that the right can be ascertained and that the Government thus found to be Republican in form, and to have been chosen by a majority of the people, according to the legal methods sanctioned by the Constitution, may be recognized and sustained. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, S. B. Packard, Governor.

THE ORDER TO HANCOCK.

WASHINGTON, April 5 .- The following letter, diecting the removal of the troops from the State House at Columbia, S. C., was this morning sent to Major-Gen. Hancock by Gen. Sherman:

Major-Gen. Hancock by Gen. Sherhad:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, April 5, 1877.

Major-Gen. W. S. HANCOCK, commanding Military Division of the Atlantic, New-Tork City.
General: I now have the honor to inclose you certified copies of the letters of the Honorable secretary of
War of April 3, inst., and of the President of the United

States of the same date, ordering the withdrawal of the troops of the United States from the State House at Columbia, S. C., on Tue-day next at 12 o'clock m. You will niesse cause the order to be executed precisely at the time and in the manner described in said letters, and report the fact promptly to these headquarters.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant.

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

A NEW RAILWAY COMPACT.

THE TRUNK LINES AGAIN AT PEACE. RESULT OF THE CONFERENCE—DIFFERENCE OF TWO CENTS TO PHILADELPHIA AND THREE CPNTS TO BALTIMORE, AGAINST NEW-YORK, ON EASTWARD

The conference between the representatives of the four trunk lines, begun on Wednesday, was concluded yesterday at the Brevoort House. There were present yesterday William H. Vanderbilt of the New-York Central, Hugh J. Jewett and Mr. Blanchard of the Erie, Col. Thomas A. Scott and Mr. Cassat of the Pennsylvania Central, and John W. Garrett of the Baltimore and Ohio. Railroad men were of the opinion that the members of the conference had entered this time into the details of the tariff; that they had had enough of agreements, couched in a few specific and more general terms, which permitted of discretionary interpretation in a few matters, leading gradually up to a selfish interpretation of the whole agree-

It is said that Mr. Vanderbilt and Mr. Jewett. in this last agreement, have pursued a common policy. Mr. Vanderbilt has shown that his patience with 'compacts made to be broken" was at an end, and it is intimated by New-York railroad men that hereafter the good faith of the Northern lines will be understood to be contingent on the fidelity with which the Baltimore and Ohio lives up to the conditions of the agreement. It is said that the railway presidents who have heretofore played the part of wily diplomats, not only suspecting the good faith but also the ability of each other, came to this last conference feeling a common respect for each other. Before it was announced that an understanding had been reached, railroad men were confident the conference would result satisfactorily. It was doubted if a higher rate of tariff would much improve the prospects of the trunk, lines as business is dull and Western shippers have written that it will not pay to move wheat to the scaboard even at 20 cents.

The agreement provides for the substitution of fixed difference of three cents a hundred pounds in favor of Baltimore, and two cents a hundred pounds in favor of Philadelphia, as against New-York, on east-bound freight, in place of the percentage differences established by the December compact. On west-bound freight to competitive points the same difference shall be made on third, fourth, and special classes, but on first and second classes the charges shall be eight cents less from Baltimore and six cents less from Philadelphia than from New-York. The agreement, it is declared, is intended to be permanent, but may be modified after three months' notice by mutual consent. The fuil text of the agreement is as follows:

three months' notice by mutual consent. The full text of the agreement is as follows:

Memorandum of agreement made this 5th day of April. A. D. 1877, between the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, the Erie Railway Company, by H. J. Jewett, receiver, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, witnesseth:

To avoid all future misunderstanding in respect to the geographical advantages of disadvantages of the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New-York, as affected by rail and ocean transportation, and with the view of effecting an equalization of the aggregate cost of rail and ocean transportation, and with the view of effecting an equalization of the aggregate cost of rail and ocean transportation between all competitive points in the West, North-West, and South-West, and all domestic or foreign ports reached through the above cities; it is agreed,

First: That in lieu of the percentage differences upon the rates on all east-bound traffic from all competitive points beyond the western terminus of the trunk lines, whether on freight shupped for local consumption or shipped locally and afterward exported or shipped for direct export. These differences shall be as follows: Three (3) cents less per hundred to Baltimore and two (2) cents less per hundred to Philadelphia than the agreed rates established from time to time to New-York; and all such traffic shall be billed at the rate thus fixed, and no export or other drawback shall be paid thereon; it being further agreed that the cost to the shipper of delivering grain at each port from the terminus of each of the roads to the vessel in which it is exported, as well as the number of days' free storage allowed thereon, shall be the same.

Second: That the rates to Boston shall at no time be less than those to New-York on domestic or forcing freights.

Third: Should rail and ocean steam through bills of lading be issued, neither of the parties hereto will accept as its proportion less than its current local rates to its seaboard termini; the differences in

less per hunded from Philadelphia than the agreed rates from New-York, and that after existing contracts governing foreign business can be terminated, neither of the parties hereto will accept as its proportion of the through ocean steam and rail rates, less than the established local rates.

Fifth: All agreements inconsistent herewith are hereby annulled.

In witness whereof, the parties hereto have affixed their signatures the day and year aforesaid to this agreement, which is intended to be permanent, but if either party desires modification, three months' notice must be given of such desire, said modifications to be made by mutual agreement.

if either party we notice must be given of such desire, said modifica-notice must be given of such desire, said modifica-tions to be made by mutual agreement.

Signed: New-York Central and Hudson River
R. K. Co., by W. H. Vanderbilt, Vice-President.

The Eric Railway Co., by H. J. Jewett, Receiver.
The Pennsylvania R. R. Co., by Thomas A. Scott,

Desident. President.
The Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co., by John W.

RAILROAD DISASTER.

AN EXPRESS AND A FREIGHT TRAIN WRECKED ON THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD-THREE MEN

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5 .- Early yesterday morning Express Train No. 2, westward bound, came into collision with a special freight train about a mile from Cascade, near Summit, on the Central Pacific Rail-road. Each train was drawn by two engines. The collision occurred in a snow-shed. The engines were forced on top of each other, the rear end of the tank of the fir engine on the passenger train and the front of the second engine on the same train protruding through the roof of the shed. The shock of the collision threw passengers and train-men in every direction, but more of the former suffered broken bones, although several were badly bruised. George Eurt, engineer of the first locomotive on the express train, was killed, and his fireman, John Wright was badly scalded; John Warren, en-Wright was badly scalded; John Warren, engineer of the second engine on the express train, was severely scalded, and died shortly after the collision, as did also his fireman. Frank Maxwell, who was crushed. Both engines of the express train and the first engine of the freight train were badly broken; otherwise no serious damage was done to either train, a wrecking train has been sent to the seene, and it will take about 19 hours to clear the track. It is supposed that the engineer of the express train forgot the orders he had received to wait at Cascade for the freight train. It is reported that an engine and nine freight cars are ditched near Medway station, on the Western Pacine Railroad.

SAN PRANCISCO, April 5.-The police authorities

here say the report that correspondence has passed betwee the Chiefs of Police in New York and San Francisco, relative to a suspicion that Charley Ross is in this city, is untrue. to a suspecion that Charley Ross is in this city, is untrue.

AUBURN, N. Y., April 5.—In the billiard match
played here tenight between John Ressenger and Jacob
Schaefer of New York, Beasenger won, running the game out
with 212. The score stood 50 to 133. Winner's average,
372. Schaefer's best run was 98, and average 19.

375. Schaeter's cest run was 38, and average 19.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 5.—In the case of Abe Rotchschild, accused of having murdered Bessie Moore at Jefferson, Teras, and who was here awaiting extradition proceedings, Judge Watson dismissed the writ of habras corpus Sheriff Wallace turned Rothschild over to Texas authorities Boston, April 5.—An injunction was issued to-day to prevent the North Bridgewater, Mass., Savings Bank from coling business. The Bank Commissioner found certain business paper in the assets of the concern which Induced him to seek the injunction. The bank may possibly resume business if the doubtful paper is guaranteed.

TURKEY AND THE POWERS.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE TURKS INDIGNANT AT THE PROTOCOL. SIGNS OF FURTHER DISAGREEMENT WITH RUSSIA-THE MONTENEGRINS STILL OBSTINATE-WAR

FEARED BY THE AUSTRIANS. The text of the protocol with the accompanying declarations has been published. The general tenor of the document is hostile to Turkey, the Porte being advised to place the army on a peace footing, and execute the reforms which it promised at the Conference. Important statements made on the part of Russia and England are appended. War continues to be expected at Vienna, there being no likelihood of an agreement between Russia and Turkey. The Porte is indignant at the protocol and will probably refuse to accept it,

THE PROTOCOL MADE PUBLIC.

TURKEY ADVISED TO PLACE HER TROOPS ON A PRACE FOOTING-THE EXECUTION OF REFORMS TO BE WATCHED-IMPORTANT DECLARATIONS BY THE COUNT SCHOUVALOFF AND LORD DERBY. LONDON, Thursday, April 5, 1877;

A special dispatch from Vienna to The Times says: "A reaction from the sanguine hopes indulged in at the conference has already commenced. Both the diplomatic action which was to have followed the signa-ture of the protocol and the pourpariers about dis-On the part of Russia latent antagonism again comes into the foreground, and the Porte seems rathe disposed to resent the steps taken by the Powers in pass ing a resolution without its consent, and thus placing it in a manner, outside the pale of the Treaty of Paris Still, despite first unfavorable impressions, there seem to be no intention to precipitate matters."

The Times's special dispatch from Pera says: "At Tues day's Ministerial Council a disposition was manifest unfavorable to the protocol, especially the provisions concerning disarmament."

The Russian Telegraphic Agency announces that the protocol has reached Constantinople but has not yet been formally notified to the Porte, the representative of the Powers requiring fresh instructions in view of the Porte's present unsatisfactory temper.

In the Rouse of Commons this afternoon Sir Stafford Northcote, in reply to a question by Mr. Forster, said the Russian protocol, with the correspondence and process verbal, would be distributed to-morrow.

A special dispatch from Paris to The Times announced that the voluntary contributions to Turkish military expenditure to the end of January amount to £365,000

The following is the full text of the protocol:

TEXT OF THE PROTOCOL.

The following is the full text of the protocol:

The Powera who commonly undertook the pacification of the East and therefore participated in the Conference recognize that the surest means of obtaining that object before all is to maintain the agreement established and jointly to affirm airesh the common interest they take in the improvement of the condition of the Christians and the reforms in Bosma, Herzecovima and Buigaria, which the Porte accepted on the condition of itself carrying them into execution. They take cognizance of the treaty of peace with Servia. Regarding Montenegro the Powers considered the rectification of the frontiers and the free navigation of the Bajana desirable in the interest of solid and durable arrangement. The Powers consider the arrangements concluded or to be concluded between the Porte and the two principalities as a step accomplished toward pacification, which is the object of their common wishes. They invite the Porte to consolidate it by replacing its armies on a peace footing, excepting the number of troops indispensable for the maintenance of order, and by putting in hand with the least possible delay the reforms necessary for the tranquillity and well-being of the provinces, the condition of which was discussed at the Conference.

They recognize that the Porte has declared itself ready to realize an important portion of them. They take cognizance speciality of the circular of the Porte of Feb. 13, 1876, and of the declarations made by the Ottoman Government during the Conference, and since, through its representatives.

In view of these good intentions on the part of the Porte, and of its evident interest to carry them immediately into effect, the Powers believe they have grounds

representatives.

In view of these good intentions on the part of the Porte, and of its evident interest to carry them immediately into effect, the Powers believe they have grounds for hoping that the Porte will profit by the present into apply energetically such measures as will cause that effective improvement in the condition of the Christian population which is manimously called for as indispensable to the tranquilitity of Europe, and that having once entered on this path it will understand that it concerns its honor as well as its interests to persevere in it loyally and efficaciously. The Powers propose to watch carefully, by means of their representatives at Constanthople and their local agents, the manner in which the promises of the Ottoman Government are carried into effect. If their hopes should once more be disappointed, and if the condition of the Christian subjects of the Sultan should not be improved in a manner to prevent a return of the conditions which periodically disturb the peace of the East, they think it right to declare that such a state of affairs would be incompatible with their interests and those of Europe in general. In such case they reserve to themselves to consider in common as to the means which they may deem best fitted to secure the well-being of the Caristian populations and the interests of general peace.

Done at London, March 31, 1877.

DERBY. populations and the interests of general peace. Done at London, March 31, 1877.

MUNSTER,

To the protocol are appended the minutes of the meeting held at the Foreign Office, March 31. Count Schouvaloff made the following declaration before the signing of the protocol: "If peace with Montenegro is concluded and the Porte accepts the advice of Europe and shows itself ready to replace its forces on a peace footing, and seriously to undertake the reforms mentioned in the protocol, let it send to St. Petersburg a special envoy to treat of disarmament, to which His Majesty the Emperor would also on his part consent. If massacres similar to those which have stained Bulgaria with blood take place, this would necessarily put a stop to the measures of de mobilization."

The following declaration was made by Lord Derby before the signature of the protocol; "Inasmuch as it is solely in the interests of European peace that Her Majesty's Government have consented to sign the protocol proposed by Russia, it is understood beforehand that in the event of the object proposed not being attained namely, reciprocal disarmament on the part of Russia and Turkey, and peace between them, the protocol in question shall be regarded as null and void."

OAKEY HALL IN LONDON.

MR. HALL UNEMPLOYED AND IN COMPARATIVE SECLUSION-HE VISITS NO ONE, BUT WAS RE-CENTLY IN THE CITY PROPER.

LONDON, Taursday, April 5, 1877. Since his arrival here Mr. Hall does not seem to be engaged in any business of importance. He has visited nobody and has only made a few excursions to the shops principally in the immediate neighborhood of his lodgings. He was in the city on Wednesday, but not with any apparent purpose.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—It can be stated authoritatively that Secretary Evarts has not telegraphed to Minister Pierrepont to make inquiries about A. Oakey Hall. The

the United States Government. the United States Government.

DESIRES REST AND PEACE.

London correspondence (Louis J. Jennings) New York World.

I received a verbal message from Mr. Hall expressing his willingness to see me at any time. Early this morning a note came to me in Mr. Hall's own handwriting—with whica. I am perfectly familiar—retterating his perfect willingness to see me at any time. This evening, thorefore, I cailed and was met by Mr. Hall in his rooms. We had a long interview, but he absolutely refuses to make any explanations whatever as to his motives in leaving New-York under such extraordinary circumstances, and seems altogether at sea as to his future plans. He is evidently very much broken in mind and body, and says that he now only desires rest and peace. The general details of our conversation I am not at liberty to publish, but I venture to suggest that it is now only charity to an unterly broken man to say as little more about him as possible.

CHARITY SUGGESTS SILENCE.

From The Commercial Advertiser.

Mr. Jennings has had an interview with Oakey Hall in London and cables to The World that he is a broken down man, and that charity suggests to say as little about him as possible. The Commercial some two weeks ago suggested that if Mr. Hall were alive, his place was in a lunatic asylum—if dead, the least said soonest mended. We have nothing to add. DESIRES REST AND PEACE.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. BORDENTOWN, N. J., April 5.—John McCormick, ge 35 years, was killed by the 3:20 o'clock train from Phila-

Richmomp, Va., April 5.—The trial of Col. C. T.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 5.—Mr. Joseph Wilson, a prominent lawyer of West Chester, while attempting to board a train at Thirty first and Chestentwists, this city, fell directly under the wheels and was instantly killed. MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 5.-Lewis Boyce and a

BLOONSBURG, Penn., April 5.—The argument for a new trial in the cases of Hester, Tully, and McHugh, the convicted Molly Magnires, was heard before the courty court today. Decision was reserved until the May term of the court.